

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LICHEN FLORA OF BRAZIL VIII.

Lichens from Morro do Coco, Viamão, Rio Grande do Sul.

Héctor S. Osorio.

Departamento de Botánica, Museo Nacional de
Historia Natural, Montevideo URUGUAY.

In November 1980 the author was cordially invited by Prof. Albano Bakes of the Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul to make a short field trip to a hill called Morro do Coco in the Municipality of Viamão, 50 km S from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul State.

Such a hill is located on the banks of Guaiba River and is covered with a luxuriant tree vegetation with many specimens of a palm-tree (Arecastrum romanoffianum) after which this elevation is named.

Recently a floristic research was carried on in this locality (Knob 1978). The illustrations of the resultant work give a clear account of its floristic richness.

The zone visitated by the author was the foot of the hill just sloping down on the bank of the Guaiba River. There, lichens were collected from several species of trees and boulders situated on this slope. Although the number of samples is rather small, mainly to the lack of disposable time, the author considered a matter of interest to make known the results as a contribution to the knowledge of the lichen flora of the Great Porto Alegre.

The specimens here reported are preserved in the author's private herbarium and the numbers belong to the author's numbering system.

Anthracothecium goniostomum Müll.Arg.

On Sebastiania klotzschiana, 7808.

Bulbothrix goebelii (Zenk.) Hale

On Inga uruguayensis, 7818. First report for Rio Grande do Sul State. Previously it has been reported from the States of Goias, Mato Grosso and São Paulo (Hale 1976).

Candelaria concolor (Dicks.) Arn.

On trunk of shrubs, bank of Guaiba River, scarce,
7822

Cladonia miniata Mey. var. sorediella Vain.

On rotten Eucalyptus trunk, 7794. In Brazil this taxon is reported from Mina Geraes (Vainio 1887, Zahlbruckner 1904), Bahia (Vainio 1887) and Sao Paulo (Zahlbruckner 1909). The present record enlarges southwards the known distribution in Brazil. The southernmost known record of this species in South America is in Uruguay: Rocha, Castillos (Osorio 1975).

Caloplaca crocea (Kremp.) Haf. & Poelt.

On Ficus organensis, 7805; on Ficus organensis, bank of Guaiba River, 7806 pro parte.

Caloplaca puiggarii (Müll. Arg.) Zahlbr.

On stones, inside the forest, 7827. In Rio Grande do Sul State this species is only known through a single collection from Porto Alegre (Malme 1926).

Caloplaca xanthobola (Kremp.) Zahlbr.

On stones inside the forest, 7829.

Dimerella zonata (Müll. Arg.) R. Sant.

On leaves of Rubiaceae; inside the forest, 7812. In Brazil formerly known only from Sao Paulo State (Santesson 1952). The collection here reported is the southernmost record of this species for South America.

Dirinaria appplanata (Fée) Awast.

On Inga uruguayensis, 7816; on Sebastiania klotschiana, 7811.

Dirinaria confluens (Fr.) Awast.

On perpendicular stones, bank of Guaiba River, 7825. Already reported from Porto Alegre, two corticolous collections (Lynge 1924, Awasthi 1975).

Dirinaria picta (Sw.) Clem. & Shear.

On Ficus organensis, 7804.

Glyphis cicatricosa (Ach.) Vain.

f. confluens (Zenk.) Zahlbr.

On Sebastiania klotschiana, 7810; on Inga uruguayensis 7817 pro parte.

Graphis lineola Ach.

On Chorisia speciosa (trunk's thorns), 7830 pro parte; on Inga uruguayensis, 7817 pro parte.

Graphis striatula (Ach.) Spreng.

On Sebastiania klotsciana, 7809; on Chorisia speciosa (trunk's thorns) 7830 pro parte. First report for Rio Grande do Sul State.

Heterodermia albicans (Pers.) Swinsc. & Krog.

On Inga uruguayensis, 7815.

Heterodermia diademata (Tayl.) Awast.

Cn Inga uruguayensis, 7820

Heterodermia obscurata (Nyl.) Trevis.

Cn Inga uruguayensis, 7821; on trunk of shrubs, 7832

Iecidea russula Ach.

On trunk of Arecastrum romanoffianum inside the forest, 7823.

Leptogium austroamericanum (Malme) Dodge.

On trunk of Ficus organensis, 7803. Although this species is largely distributed in tropical and subtropical America (Sierk 1964) in Rio Grande do Sul State is only known from the type locality: Cacheira, in the central region of the States (Malme 1925).

Parmotrema reticulatum (Tayl.) Choisy.

On perpendicular stones, bank of Guaiba River, 7796.

Parmotrema tinctorum (Nyl.) Hale.

On Inga uruguayensis, 7797, 7819; on Tabebuia pulcherrima, 7801.

Physciopsis syncolla (Tuck.) Foelt.

On Ficus organensis, bank of Guaiba River, 7806 pro parte.

Thyscia alba (Fée) Müll. Arg. var. obsessa (Mont.) Lynge

On Inga uruguayensis, 7814.

Physcia crispa Nyl.

On trunk of shrubs, 7831.

Ramalina complanata (Sw.) Ach.

On Inga uruguayensis, 7798.

Ramalina usnea (L.) R. Howe.

On Tabebuia pulcherrima, 7800 (Chemical race II); on Ficus organensis, 7802 (Chemical race III). The number of specimens of the three chemical races reported for the South of South America (Rundel 1978) is very reduced. This fact unable us, at present, to recognize different distributional patterns in this part of South America.

Strigula elegans (Fée) Müll. Arg.

On Allophylus edulis, 7813.

Teloschistes flavicans (Sw.) Norm.

On Tabebuia pulcherrima, 7799.

Trypethelium ochroleucum (Eschw.) Nyl.

On trunk of Arecastrum romanzoffianum, inside the forest, 7824.

Usnea densirostra Tayl.

On boulders, bank of Guaiba river, locally common, 7795. This species is one of the few of this genus that we found quoted for the Municipality of Viamão (Motyka 1936-38).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The author wants to express his gratitude to Prof. Alíano Baker for his aid and many facilities given in the performance of the field work as well as for the identification of the phanerogams here reported.

SUMMARY.

Thirty-one lichen species collected in a hill named Morro do Coco, Municipality of Viamão, Rio Grande do Sul State are listed.

The following species are reported for the first time for Rio Grande do Sul State: Bulbothrix goebelii, Cladonia miniata var. sorediella, Dimerella zonata and Graphis striatula.

LITERATURE CITED.

AWASTHI, D. D. 1975. A monograph of the lichen genus Dirinaria. *Bibliot. Lichenol.* 2: 1-108.

HALE, M. J. Jr. 1976. A monograph of the lichen genus Bulbothrix Hale (Parmeliaceae). *Smithson. Contr. Bot.* 32: 1-29.

KNOB, A. 1978. Levantamento fitosociológico da formação-mata do Morro do Coco, Viamão, RS, Brasil. *Iheringia (Ser. Bot.)* 23: 65-108.

LYNGE, B. 1924. On South American Anaptychia and Physciae. *Vidensk. Skr. I. Mat. Naturv. Klasse* 16: 1-47.

MALME, G. 1925. Die Collematazeen des Regnellschen Herbars. *Ark. f. Bot.* 19 (8): 1-29.

MALME, G. 1926. Lichenes blastenospori Herbarii Reg-

nellianni. Ark. f. Bot. 20A (9): 1-51.

MOTYKA, J. 1936-38. Lichenum generis Usnea studium monographicum. Pars Systematica. Vol. I-II. Leo-poli.

OSORIO, H. 1975. Contribution to the lichen flora of Uruguay VIII. Additions and corrections. Comun. Bot. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo 4(59): 1-12.

RUNDEL, P. W. 1978. Evolutionary relationships in the Ramalina usnea complex. Lichenologist 10: 141-156.

SANTESSON, R. 1952. Foliicolous lichens I. Symb. Bot. Upsal. 12: 1-590.

SIERK, H. 1964. The genus Leptogium in North America north of Mexico. The Bryologist 67: 245-317.

VAINIO, E. 1887. Monographia Cladoniarum Universalis Pars I. Act. Soc. Fauna Flora Fennica 4: 1-509.

ZAHIBRUCKNER, A. 1904. Lichenes a Cl. Damazio in montibus Serra Ouro Preto Brasiliae lecti, in herb. Barbey-Boissier asservati. Bull. Herb. Boissier 4 (2e.Ser.): 134-136.

ZAHIBRUCKNER, A. 1909. Lichenes (Flechten) in Ergeb-nisse der botanisches Expedition der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften nach Südbrasilien 1901. II Band. Thallophyta und Bryophyta. Denkschrif-ten der Mathem. Naturw. Kl. der Kaiserl. Akad. d. Wissenschaften, Wien, 83: 87-211.